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EXAMINER	
KASHNIKOW, ERIK	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1794	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/518,292	CATER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ERIK KASHNIKOW	1794	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 April 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-19 and 24-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lehotonen et al. (US 4,996,062) in view of Akao et al. (US 5,492,741) and dictionary.com used as evidentiary reference (http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/dextrose).

3. Lehotonen et al. teach a foodstuff package which contains an oxygen scavenging system (column 3 lines 31-41).

4. In regards to claims 1, 3-4, 6-10 and 27 Lehotonen et al. teach a package which contains foodstuff, as well as a mixture of the enzymes glucose oxidase and catalase, which is used to eliminate oxygen from the atmosphere (column 3 lines 31-41). Lehtonen et al. teach that the material is packaged in an inert air atmosphere (column 8 lines 25-30), which one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would recognize that this package would include a headspace.

5. In regards to claims 6 and 7 Lehotonen et al. also teach the use of glucose as a substrate in their oxygen scavenging system (column 5 lines 65-68).

6. In regards to claim 9, dextrose is one of two stereoisomers of glucose, and is the most common form of glucose, and therefore would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention (See the definition of glucose as found on http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/dextrose.)

7. In regards to claims 12- 13 Lehotonen et al. teach that glucose oxidase be present in quantities of 10-1000 Units/kg (column 4 lines 4-5), and catalase in quantities of the same amount (Column 3 line 57-58) this meets the lower range of applicants claimed ranges.

8. In regards to claim 24 Lehotonen et al. teach that the composition can be incorporated into the package prior to the addition of the food product (column 6 lines 49-52).

9. In regards to claims 25-28 Lehotonen et al. teach that the composition can also be embodied in a 3 dimensional form, when it is added to the actual food product (column 6 line 42-44), or sprayed onto the food product surface (column 6 lines 44-48).

10. In regards to claim 14 absent a showing of criticality with respect to the amount of glucose, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the amount of glucose through routine experimentation in order to achieve an effective oxygen scavenger. It has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

11. In regards to claims 15 and 17-19 it would have been obvious under the guidelines presented in the preceding paragraph to vary the amount of glucose and neutralizing agent present in order to achieve an effective oxygen scavenger.

12. As stated above Lehotonen et al. teach an enzyme system, however they are silent regarding the system comprising an oxidoreductase enzyme as well as a solid neutralizing agent.

13. In regards to claims 1 and 2 Akao et al. teach an oxygen scavenging composition which can consist of glucose oxidase, glucose and a multitude of other chemicals. Akao et al. further teach that the oxygen scavenging system can further comprise a combination of these materials. In regards to these claims the glucose would act as the energy source and glucose oxidase would act as the enzyme system (column 30 line 62 – column 31 line 22). Akao et al. further teach the inclusion of sodium bicarbonate and iron which would act as the non aqueous neutralizing agent (column 31 lines 15-17). Since sodium bicarbonate is a preferred neutralizing agent taught by Applicant's all the properties of the neutralizing agent taught in the instant claims are inherent. Since the materials used by Akao et al. are the same as those taught in the dependant and independent claims of the instant application they would be inherently dry. In regards to the last 2 lines of claim one, since Akao et al. teach the same materials as Applicant's all the limitations of the last two lines would be intrinsically the same. It is also pointed out that given that Lehotonen et al. and Akao et al. disclose composition as presently claimed, it is clear that the composition would inherently enhance the shelf-life of a packaged product. Further it is pointed out that as all aspects of the instant invention

are taught by Lehtonen and Akao et al. then the enzyme system of Lehtonen and Akao et al. would intrinsically be activated by moisture of a packaged product to scavenge oxygen from the headspace through the instantly claimed reaction.

14. In regards to claim 29 Akao et al. teach that sodium bicarbonate is included in its oxygen scavenging system however are silent regarding it being in powder form, however one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would be aware that sodium bicarbonate is a white solid, and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include this white solid in powder form so as to be able to include the sodium bicarbonate easily into the package.

15. In regards to claim 30 while Lehotonen et al. state that the powder form can be prepared with an inert carrier material, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the inclusion of the neutralizing agent of Akao et al. into the package would eliminate the need for the carrier material, as the sodium bicarbonate would be able to act as a carrier material.

16. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the package containing an oxygen scavenging system of Lehotonen et al. with the oxygen scavenging system of Akao et al. because the package of Lehotonen et al. which offers the inhibition of growth of aerobic spoilage organisms, would benefit from the ability to protect food that is degrade by oxygen (column 39 lines 27-35).

17. Claims 5 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lehotonen et al. (US 4,996,062) in view of Akao et al. (US 5,492,741) and Stougaard et al. (US 6,251,626).

18. As stated above Lehotonen et al. and Akao et al. teach a composition for use as an oxygen scavenging system for food. However both Lehotonen et al. and Akao et al. are silent regarding the use of hexose oxidase.

19. Stougaard et al. teach that hexose oxidase is an enzyme that in the presence of oxygen can capable of oxidizing dextrose and a multitude of other reducing sugars (column 1 lines 19-20).

20. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use this in the inventions of Lehotonen et al. and Akao et al. because this enzyme can utilize a broader range of substrates and therefore make the claimed invention more flexible (column 1 lines 27-28).

21. Claims 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lehotonen et al. (US 4,996,062) in view of Akao et al. (US 5,492,741) and Ernst (US 5,284,871).

22. As stated above Lehotonen et al. and Akao et al. teach a composition for use as an oxygen scavenging system for food. However both Lehotonen et al. and Akao et al. are silent regarding the use of water permeable enclosures for the composition. Lehotonen

23. Ernst teaches storing an oxygen scavenging system in a water permeable container enclosed with the product, including pouches (column 8 line 67 to column 9 line 9). It would also be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a pouch and enclosed pouch and a sachet are all different design choices for a pouch.

24. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the invention of Lehotonen et al. and Akao et al. with the invention of Ernst because the invention of Ernst further protects foods by preventing the release of radicals into the food (column 9 lines 37+).

Response to Arguments

25. Applicant's arguments, see arguments, filed 04/10/09, with respect to 35 U.S.C. 112 1st paragraph rejections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 112 1st paragraph rejections of the claims have been withdrawn.

26. Applicant's arguments, see arguments, filed 04/10/09, with respect to 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) rejections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 102(b) rejections of the claims have been withdrawn.

27. In regards to Applicant's arguments regarding the fact that Akao does not expressly disclose that sodium bicarbonate is combined with glucose and glucose oxidase Examiner agrees, however, the examiner points out that Akao does explicitly teach oxygen enzyme systems of more than one component (column 31 lines 7-10) and as glucose, glucose oxidase and sodium bicarbonate are include in the list of possible components Akao et al. have taught the claimed invention.

28. In regards to Applicant's arguments regarding the Akao and Lehotonen 103 rejection specifically regarding the fact that Lehotonen is silent regarding solid buffering agents, examiner points out that this is why the Akao reference is brought in, and as stated above Akao teaches the use of sodium bicarbonate, a solid neutralizing agent. In regards to Applicants arguments concerning the sodium bicarbonate of Akao et al., include the sodium bicarbonate in the list of preferable other chemicals to be used in their invention. This list is a reasonable listing of components which when included would increase the oxygen scavenging function of the oxygen scavenging system. This rational was clearly stated by examiner in the paragraph which contains the motivation to combine Lehtonen and Akao. In regards to Applicant's argument that the sodium bicarbonate in Akao is not expressly stated as a neutralizing agent, Examiner points out that it is present, and as it is the same material as required by Applicant's it would still perform the neutralizing functions required in the instant invention. Examiner points out that an amount not to exceed 30% fits within Applicant's range. Further it is noted that "obviousness under 103 is not negated because the motivation to arrive at the claimed invention as disclosed by the prior art does not agree with appellant's motivation", *In re Dillon*, 16 USPQ2d 1897 (Fed. Cir. 1990), *In re Tomlinson*, 150 USPQ 623 (CCPA 1966).

29. In regards to Applicant's arguments that the office action did not indicate that the sodium bicarbonate was added in a dry form, examiner points out that a non-aqueous neutralizing agent is no longer required by the claim. Further more, if the non-aqueous neutralizing agent limitation was still required the previous office action stated that as

the materials in Akao et al. were the same as the materials in the instant claims they would inherently by dry. In regards to Applicant's argument that Examiners assertion that the sodium bicarbonate would inherently function the same as well as exist in a dry state is hindsight reasoning, Examiner points out that hindsight reasoning is when reasoning for combining is based upon Applicants disclosure. Inherency exists in something as a permanent and inseparable element, quality, or attribute, and as such must necessarily be present whenever that something, in this case sodium bicarbonate, is present. Therefore an inherent property and an argument of inherency can not be hindsight reasoning as all occurrences of sodium bicarbonate must necessarily have the inherent element, quality or attribute. As Applicant has not presented an argument as to why the sodium bicarbonate would not necessarily be dry or act as a neutralizing agent, this rejection would be upheld.

30. In regards to arguments regarding consisting essentially thereof, while it is recognized that the phrase "consisting essentially of" narrows the scope of the claims to the specified materials and those which do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristics of the claimed invention, absent a clear indication of what the basic and novel characteristics are, "consisting essentially of" is construed as equivalent to "comprising". Further, the burden is on the applicant to show that the additional ingredients in the prior art, i.e. iron, would in fact be excluded from the claims and that such ingredients would materially change the characteristics of the applicant's invention, See MPEP 2111.03. Examiner also points out that in the rejections current format the only portion of the Akao reference being used are the oxidoreductase and the solid

neutralizing agent. It is noted that Applicant's have stated that an insignificant amount of iron would not fall outside the limits of the claims. In regards to the Applicants remarks concerning the term "consisting essentially of" with respect to the new limitations Examiner points out that as all aspects of the invention are present it would inherently by activated by moisture to scavenge oxygen from a headspace by the instantly claimed reaction.

31. In regards to the arguments concerning the Stougaard and Ernst references note that while they do not disclose all the features of the present claimed invention, they are used as teaching reference, and therefore, it is not necessary for this secondary reference to contain all the features of the presently claimed invention, *In re Nievelt*, 482 F.2d 965, 179 USPQ 224, 226 (CCPA 1973), *In re Keller* 624 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871, 881 (CCPA 1981). Rather this reference teaches a certain concept, and in combination with the primary reference, discloses the presently claimed invention. If the secondary reference contained all the features of the present claimed invention, it would be identical to the present claimed invention, and there would be no need for secondary references.

Conclusion

32. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ERIK KASHNIKOW whose telephone number is (571)270-3475. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30-5:00PM EST (Second Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached on (571) 272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Erik Kashnikow
Examiner
Art Unit 1794

/Rena L. Dye/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1794